RUSSIA'S DEMANI

Czar Catled Go to Abolish the Imperial Council.

FULL POLITICAL AMMESTY.

This Cannot Be Denied or Delayed. Says the Duma.

traft of Reply to the Speech From the Theone Bectates the Cear Must He Brought Closer to the People Insticuttons Hesponsible for the Sears Left to the Old Administration Should He Abolished Freedom of Speech, Press Pensants Among the First Tasks to He Indertaken-Abolish Religious and Class Distinctions and Grant Universal Suffrage-House Begins The Bebate.

St. PETERSBURG, May 15.- The draft of the reply prepared by the commission

It opens by recalling the Czar's promise to preserve the institutions by which the people were called to share legislative power with him and declares that the Duma regards this formal promise as a sure pledge of the consolidation and further development of order and of legislation, which will accord with strictly constitutional bases.

The Duma will on its part make every Czar's assent a bill relating to this subject, progress was made. basing it, in accordance with the unanimously expressed will of the people, on members insisted upon continuing the

universal suffrage. Resiprocating his Majesty's appeal to work for the common good of the father- was expressed by M. Nazarenko, one land, the address says the representatives are united by an ardent desire to regenerate Russia and create an orderly State on the basis of all living at peace with one another and on the firm pillars of

civic freedom. tions under which the country exists render really fruitful work for rejuvenating the of this, regarding it as offensive, country has perceived that the screet spot in our national life is the arbitrary power of officials, who separate the Czar from his people, and has declared clearly and unaniisly that the renovation of our public life is only possible on the principle of freedom, with the independent participation of the people in legislative power and in the control of legislation through the

Recalling that the manifesto of October 30 avowed the Czar's resolution to base the development of Russia on these princi-

"The whole Russian people welcomed the message with an impassioned cry, but the very first days of liberty were darkened by heavy afflictions laid upon the land by those who still bar the way of the people to the Czar, and trample all the principles of the manifesto under foot by those who cover the land with sufferings and executions without judicial sentence, with atrocities, with fusillades and with imprisonments.

"The scars of this method of government on the part of the administration during the past few months have sunk so deep into the soul of the people that no pacification is possible so long as the nation is not clearly satisfied that in the future the acts of violence for which your Majesty's name is now employed as a cover are forbidden to the authorities, so long as the Ministers are not responsible to the representatives of the people, and so long as the whole system of administration is not

"Only when the Ministers are made responsible to the people can the idea of the absolute irresponsibility of the monarch take root in the hearts of his subjects. Only a Ministry enjoying the confidence of the Duma can strengthen confidence in the Government, and the existence of such confidence can alone make tranquil the regular labors of the Duma.

"Above all things, it is first necessary to repeal the exceptional laws, the laws of increased protection, and the state of siege, | tivities has been abandoned. under cover of which especially the arbitrariness and irresponsibility of the officials make their appearance and develop. At the same time the principle must be adopted of the responsibility of the administration

to the representatives of the nation. "Further, there must be introduced the principle of true popular representation, which consists in the recognition that the union of the monarch and people is the only source of legislative power. Every barrier between the Emperor and the people must be removed. Further, there must be no domain of legislation which would always be closed to free revision by the representatives of the people in conjunction with the monarch.

The address declares in the name of the people that "the whole nation will renew its life with all its power and energy if between it and the throne there be no Imperial Council composed of appointed dignitaries and persons elected by the highest classes, and if the legislative powers of the Duma are unlimited by special laws.

"In the domain of legislative work before it the Duma regards as an absolute necessity for the country a precise law assuring the inviolability of person, liberty, conscience, speech, the press, association, meeting and strikers. Without these fundamental principles, which were laid down by the manifesto of October 3), no reform

of social conditions is imaginable." "The Duma is actuated by the unshakable conviction that neither liberty nor order can be assured without the equality of all citizens being established before the law. Therefore the Duma is preparing a bill establishing the equality of all citizens and simultaneously, by removing all class national and religious privileges, an administrative tutelags. While leaving all

limitations of civil rights to the law emirts he firms considers the death possity not estimativies are thus found of a proficial con-The frame fosts justified in declaring that it will be the interpreter of the muni money view of the whole nation on the day when a law abolishing the death penalty

printeepod. "A caraful examination of the names of the penuantry will be the Imme's post fact. The fural population are impariently awaiting the estimaction of agrarian needs The frame would not be doing its duty if it did not make a law for the estimaction of those peeds by use of the crown domains and monastic lands and by the compulsory expropriation of the land belonging to sutates. The Dures also holds it necessary mas a law confirming the persons in their enjoyment of equal rights and freeing them from the oppression of arbitrary authority and tutelage."

The address asserts that entisfaction of the needs of the industrial classes is equally not to be deformed, and the first ep in this direction must be the recognition of the freedom of organization and the right of independent action for their maerial and moral welfare.

Popular education is another task for the Duma, and also the satisfaction of the long matured demands of the various and Meeting Vital-Relief for the nationalities of the Empire, wirese union in spirit is only possible by satisfying the

The address concludes: "Your Majesty At the threshold of all our labors stands a question which stirs the soul of every nationality in the Empire, which stirs up the representatives of the people and prevents us from tranquilly taking the first step of our legislative career. The first word which rang through the Duma, which of the Duma in response to the Czar's speech | was received with the sympathetic cheers was presented to the House this afternoon, of the whole assembly, was the word ampesty. The land thirsts for full political amnesty which will satisfy the demands of the national conscience. This petition cannot be denied. Itsfulfilment cannot be delayed.

Your Majesty, the Duma expects full political amnesty as the first pledge of mutual understanding and agreement between the Czar and his people."

The Duma spent five hours in debating rules of procedure. The debate on the effort to perfect the principles of popular address began at 9:30 o'clock to-night. representation and will submit for the Many speeches were delivered, but no

After a short adjournment the peasant debate throughout the night until the address was voted. Their fear of delay of their number, who said that if the would petition the Caar to grant amnesty, with the result that certain categories of prisoners would be freed, and the monarch would then magniloquently declare that Continuing, it says: "The Duma holds it he was complying with the request of the to be its duty to point out that the condi- Council of the Empire and the Duma would be left. Several Moderates disapproved best powers of the nation impossible. The majority of the members cheered rapturously

The Ministers were not present. of the peasant members criticised the address as too feeble. One was cheered upon complaining of the omission of the question of female suffrage.

The Upper House debated the address, overwhelmingly opposed to full. burst from the doors, about 5:30 o'clock. unconditional amnesty

The Council of Ministers has pronounced in favor of amnesty, but it did not deal with the question of its extent. It is believe i that the Czar will grant amnesty. but difficulties are expected in regard to executions, for it is not likely that he will pardon offenders, such as the assassin of Vice-Admiral Kouswitch, whom the law

gards as murderers. correspondent of the Times predicts that the sweeping character of the agrarian programme will cause trouble. He says that the opposition of the Upper House to the granting of full amnesty has dimmed the hope of a peaceful solution of the crisis.

\$500,000 JEWELS FOR HIS BRIDE. King Alfonso to Give Princess Ena a Diamond Studded Crown.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN MADRID, May 15.-King Alfonso's wedding gifts to Princess Ena will consist of jewels valued at half a million dollars. They will comprise a golden crown studed with diamonds, a diamond diadem, a ci mond studded with diamonds, brooches and ear-

In accordance with the order issued by the Governor, wadded saddle cloths were used in the last bullfight here to prevent the bulls injuring the horses. The bullfighters declare that they are dangerous, and consequently the idea of using such saddle cloths at the corrida to be held in connection with the King's wedding fes-

VIGILANCIA SAFE AT HAVANA. Little Damage Done by the Fire on the

Ward Liner.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN HAVANA, May 15.—The Ward Line steamer igilancia, from New York, which was reported to be on fire off Cape Lookout last Saturday, arrived here to-day. She reports that the fire started at 9:30 o'clock last Friday night and was extinguished at 7:30

clock Saturday morning. Not 2 per cent. of her cargo was damaged. What damage was done to it was due to water. The steamer's engines were stopped for five hours. The passengers were kept aft until the fire, which was in the storeroom forward, was quenched. It is not explained

how the fire started. WILL QUESTION MRS. SPIER. Prosecutor Kenney Desires More Informa-

tion Regarding the Shooting. District Attorney Kenney denied yester day a report that an arrest would probably be made soon in connection with the shooting of Charles L. Spier, who was killed at his home in New Brighton on May 7. As to whether Mr. Spier committed suicide, accidentally shot himself or was killed by a burglar the District Attorney still declines to express an opinion.

o express an opinion.

Mr. Kenney said that to-day he might examine Mrs. Spler and Eva Olaff, one of her servants, as he desired further information about the case. Coroner Cahill said that he had not yet set a date for the incurse. No subtypens have as yet been inquest. No subpœnas have as yet been served on any of the persons who will undoubtedly be called upon to testify.

Latest by Marconi Wireless.

TURNHOSE ON COPS AND CROWD

PIREMEN PLEASE THE LINES BY ORDER OF CHIEF CROKER.

Prencied Policemen Say It Was Hone to Spite Them Sat Sa, Says Craker, but the Men Contin't Work Hinge Smoke on the East Olde Water Very Reares.

The hose is mightier than the night stick. That is the conclusion of Chief Croker of the Fire Department after a conflict with the police yesterday afternoon at a towering blaze, topped by a mighty smoke plume, that waved northwest across the city from the southeast corner of Thirtieth street and First avenue.

Before the fire was subdued it had destroyed the plane factory of Jacob Doll & Sons and gutted the sash, door and blind plant of John H. Carl. A dozen tenements to the south of the blaze in East Twenty. ninth street and in First avenue were emptied of dwellers, chiefly Italians, who dragged most of their household goods down to the sidewalk and perched on them

It was after the fire was under control that the trouble between Chief Croker's men and the police occurred. Opposite the plano factory, which occupies 100 feet in East Thirtieth street, there are three lumber yards. Thousands of residents of the popuous district had gathered in these and thronged the tall lumber piles. Others had crowded down into the street, almost mingling with the firemen. The police made little effort to preserve the fire lines.

Chief Croker's attention was called to the laxity of the cops. His men told him that they could not work properly with a mob of half grown men interfering. There were then more than half a dozen streams playing on the fire ruins from the East Thirtieth street side, and more from other points, chiefly from the rear fire escapes of the East Twenty-ninth street tenements.

The chief looked at the pressing throng and said calmly, but with decision: "Turn the hose on them. If the police can't maintain lines I will."

A strong, chill stream was pushed full n the faces of the crowd and it fled as if a battery of machine guns had started pouring shot into it. A few wide sweeps of the water broom cleared away every vestige of humanity.

There were in the multitude thus cleared away some four or five bluecoats, and they Duma adjourned the Upper Chamber resented the attack on their uniforms and declared that Chief Croker had purposely turned the hose on them. The chief denied this, but said that he was not a bit sorry. and that he would do the same thing again if the police did not keep back the swarm of people who had no right within the fire

The fire was seen first on the ground floor of the six story brick piano factory covering 404 and 406 East Thirtieth street and connecting by way of the ground floor with the three story brick building on the southeast corner of Thirtieth street and First avenue, the upper floors of which were used by John H. Carl. The piano factory was saturated with oil, turpentine eighty members being present, all of whom | and varnish and it was a furnace in less than belong to the less retrograde section, but a quarter of an hour after the first smoke

Nearly all the 150 workmen in the two workshops had started home, swelling the multitude on the streets. The first engines that came found there was no pressure on the old fashioned mains on the cross streets, and their streams were about as useful as fire extinguishers or those of a country hand machine in which the red shirted "vamps" glory. There was a fine demonstration of willingness as LONDON, May 16.-The St. Petersburg on the part of the passing throng to help the firemen stretch the hose, which the firemen themselves, accustomed to systematic work, did not appreciate.

> Chief Croker was coming across the river on a ferryboat when he saw the smoke tower, which, indeed, was visible even from Sandy Hook. Deputy Chief Kruger had already turned in a third alarm. When the chief landed he turned in two more, bringing altogether twenty-three engines, two fireboats, the Hewitt and Strong, six trucks and one water tower. But there was no pressure whatever at some hydrants. and the average was not 5 per cent. of the normal. Five engines coupled up with the

A feature of the fire was the frequent necklace, a pearl necklace, a golden bracelet | bursting of the hose working at hydrants connected with the avenue mains. The second story windows of one tenement in First avenue were broken by a swiftly gushing fountain, and the dwellers in the front rooms fled down the stairs. Charles Staixner, a three-year-old visiting in the fire neighborhood, was nearly drowned by a flood from a broken hose and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Walls of the piano factory fell on and crushed the engine room of James Sinclair's stone yard, adjoining the factory on the east. Philip Stern, 10 years old, of 336 East Thirteenth street, was hurt by falling bricks and taken to Bellevue. Many boys and men in dodging the drenching from broken hoses fell from the tops of lumber piles. William Eberenz of 832 Second avenue broke his left leg, and Paul Heister of 42 East Thirty-fifth street had his hip injured.

Capt. Morrissey of Engine 16 rescued a cat from a fire escape of the factory by ladder. The windows below the cat were belching flame, and it was paralyzed with fear. It will be appointed mascot to Engine 16. Among the spectators at the fire were Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and Dr. Darling-

ton of the Health Board. The doctor got

a ducking from a broken hose.

Four tenements in East Twenty-ninth street were made uninhabitable by fire street were made uninhabitable by fire and water. Chief Croker said the total damage would probably be about \$200,000. half of which falls on the piano factory. Policeman William Krath reported last night at the East Thirty-fifth street station house that he had been knocked off a lumber pile when Chief Croker's men turned the hose on the crowd. He did not say what he was doing on the pile.

THREE VESSELS LOST IN STORM. German Crews Drown in Hurricane in the North Sea.

what he was doing on the pile.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Berlin, May 15.-The German sailing ressels, the Ingwar, Emilia and Sophia, have foundered in a hurricane that swept over the North Sea. Their entire crews were drowned.

The vessels were all bound for South

After all. Usber's the Squib's

CHESTING WILLIAMS IN CHIS. uninferance that Seasty Fight Stiffiance

in Fagter and Montite Engles. The coin department at the Side-Francies

entiting more gold corn than has been rejeed there on any one day since the developed bond issue of 1981. The money part of the gold imports, totalling about tin stream, which regions by arounger from tirope Seturday and Streetay, and which was turned over to Government officials on Monday in return for advances from the Solo-Transcerv to banks when gold engagements were made. The coin does to the Sub-Pressery and the buillion to the Assay

The coin respical is estimated at more than \$7.700.000. All are United States gold coins, principally eagles and double eagles. They began counting them in the coin de partment on Monday morning and kept it up all day yesterday. The amount counted yesterday was \$4.250 one. Officers of the Sub-Frequery expect to have the job finished by the close of business to-day.

Of the replacements \$1,500,000 has been returned by the Fourth National Bank, \$4,000,000 by the National City Bank \$3,000,000 by the First National Bank for account of Lazard Frores, \$600,000 by the Chase National Bank and \$1,750,000 by the National Bank of Commerce for account of the Guaranty Trust Company.

There were no transfers by the Sub-Freasury to San Francisco yesterday, but \$25,000 was received from the Sub-Treasury there for the account of a Pacific Coast bank outside of San Francisco

TRYING TO COOL THE TUNNEL. Boring Chimneys in It Now, but Looking for a Permanent Beylee.

Chief Engineer Rice of the Rapid Transit commission said vesterday that work on the plans for ventilating the subway in the summer was going on. He said: "We are boring exit air chambers between stations to draw the heated air out of the subway The plan we have adopted is to pump fresh air into the stations and to have the warm air driven out through the exit chambers. This is intended, however, only as a temporary expedient, because the problem is how best to cool the air in the subway. The air is not foul; it is only of high tem perature, due mostly to the heat generated by the motors of the cars. We are searching for a method which will adequately reduce the heat of the atmosphere in the tunnel, and when we have decided on it the underground system will be equipped with a permanent cooling device.

CLASP KNIVES CAUSE WRECKS. Carried by Fishermen, They Deflected the Compasses.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 15 .- There have been numerous wrecks of fishing vessels for some time past owing to inexplicable errors of the compass. This led the underwriters of such craft sailing from Grimsby to make an investigation, with the result that they discovered deflections of the compass were due to a special type of large clasp knife that is popular with local fishermen

for use in their work. The method of tempering the knife in the course of manufacture confers upon i magnetic properties that are so powerful that when it is in a wheelman's pocket it deflects the needle two or three points, and as the man moves the needle gyrates recognized as dangerous, and the skippers are forbidding anybody to enter the bridge house with one of them.

FOR STUDY OF EARTHQUAKES. Prof. Jagger Would Establish Laboratory for Selentific Research.

Boston, May 15 .- That it is possible to reduce earthquakes and voicances to the level of ordinary risks for insurance and to save numberless human lives by a scientific the opinion of Prof. Thomas August Jagger. Jr., of Harvard University, who went to Italy at the request of Prof. Alexander Agassiz on April 12 to study Vesuvius, and

returned to-day. As a means to this end Prof. Jagger would like to see at Harvard, or some other suitable place, an endownfent for the maintenance of a laboratory equipped with everything in the nature of seismographic appliances that science has been able to devise, conducted by the world's leading men in

16 YEARS FOR SELLING LIQUOR. Vermont Druggist Has \$2,000 Fine to

Work Out-Appeal Refused. MONTPELIER, Vt., May 15 .- Almon White druggist at Richford, will probably spend several years in iail. The Supreme Court to-day refused White's appeal from a fine of \$2,000 imposed for the illegal sale of liquor. White has no money and the only alternative is to serve 16 years and 160 days

in jail. The druggist and Miss Eva White, his sister, are under indictment for marsiaughter, the charge being that they sold wood alcohol which caused the deaths of three men last fall.

CHIP OF GLASS KILLS BOY. Rebounded From Asphalt and Cut His Throat-End of Thievish Prank.

Seven-year-old Charlie Mandel was playing with some other boys in front of 31 Norfolk street late yesterday afternoon, when some lad in another group threw an ordinary drinking glass down hard on the asphalt pavement. The glass struck near Charlie's feet, with a crack, flying into a thousand pieces.

At the same instant, the boy uttered a cry of pain and clutched at his neck. Blood was spurting between his fingers in little jets. He sank to the pavement. The other

Samuel Sabotsky, who was passing, ran to the lad, picked him up in one arm and slapping his hand over the wound, hurried to a drug store at 211 Broome street. When he got there the lad was unconscious, and when he got there the lad was unconscious, and when he got there the lad was unconscious. and when a doctor from Gouverneur Hospital arrived, he was dead from loss of blood. A piece of the flying glass had severed his jugular vein.

Detectives learned from two boys that Harry Weisberg, who lives at 143 East Broadway, had thrown the glass. They said the crowd stole a bottle of seltzer from a wagon and then took a glass from a soda fountain stand. They hid the bottle, after they emptied it, behind some steps, and the Weisberg boy, who had the glass, his companions said, threw it out in the street to get rid of it. Detectives were waiting at the Weisberg home last night, but the boy and when a doctor from Gouverneur Hos

sberg home last night, but the boy hadn't shown up.

For Albany, Utlea, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the West the New York Central has trains at 8:30, 8:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 132, 1305, 2304, 230, 3:40, 3:42, 4:00, 4:30, 6:19, 5:30, 6:00, 7:30, 8:00, 9:20, 9:30, 11:30 P. M. Can you do better?—Adv.

BALLOON HITS THE PALISADES

MOTION PROPERS MAY 1149 4 HARRIER THER THEF.

With Lea Stevens the Starts From The Mrons and frames the Hintson Watting Luta Hotes to Hosene the Machine The Car frengged freet the Nortes and Studies.

Len Stavens, the account and Tracy Tiglett, a moving pieture photographe made an ascension yesterday for the pur one of taking pictures to be exhibited at Dreamland, Coney Island. Their battoon started from The Brons in first rate shape. and everything went well until it hit the Palisades opposite Yonkers Stevens threw out his anchor all right,

and it held in a cravice of rock so firmly that the anchor rope enapped and the balloon dragged along the rocks and over brush for a distance of about 300 yards finally landing the two men in the Hudson They fell into the water at a point just off

shore, but it being only waist deep had little trouble in getting to land. The balloon wasn't damaged, but the moving picture outfit was ruined Tisdell and Stevens went up from the yard of the Central Union Gas Company.

at 138th street, in The Bronx, shortly after 'click in the afternoon. The balloon took a northwesterly direction, and when opposite Greystone, Yonkers, met a cross current that carried it straight for the Palisades. Stevens threw out all the ballast, but the balloon didn't rise high enough to sail over the cliff. It landed with a bump against the side of the cliff and bounded back toward the river.

It was apparent that the balloon would buck the rocks again, and Stevens fearing that the bag ir ht be torn or explode as a result of these collisions threw out the anchor. After dragging some little distance it held fast in the rocks, but before the balloon could be righted the anchor rope broke and the balloon began to slide against the side of the rocks. The valve had been opened and the balloon descended slowly The car in which were the two aeronauts and their picture taking outfit was bumped and dragged over rocks, bushes and small trees. The two men were scratched about the head and hands

When the two men saw that the balloon was headed toward the middle of the Hudson and that they were in for a cold plunge they dropped from the car. The balloon and moving picture apparatus got a dip some distance further out in the stream Fishermen with boats came to the rescue and the balloon and the two aeronauts were got safely to shore, but the picture machine

When the ascension was made Dr. Julian P. Thomas was waiting with an automobile. With him were Mrs. Stevens and Charles Levee. They followed the balloon and arrived at Yonkers in time to see the collision between the big bag and the Pal sades. Dr. Thomas put out in a launch from the Yonkers Boat Club and assisted Stevens and Tisdell in packing up their balloon, which was bundled on a train and brought back to the city.

ROULETTE FOR WOMEN. Game Betrayed to the Police by Anonymous Postal Card.

In his mail vesterday morning Capt McGlynn of the West 125th street police station received a postal card which said: If you will go to the Jerome apartment house, 215 West 116th street on the fifth floor at 11 o'clock to-night you will find a gambling oint for women in full blast.

The postal card was not signed. At 11 o'clock last night McGlynn, accompanied by Detectives Campbell, Wrenn, Curley and

Mallon, went to investigate A young man opened the door and the police piled into the place bowling over study and observation of earth physics is the young man. In an adjoining room they found a woman trying to hide a roulette layout under a sofa. The detectives announced who they were. Five gayly dressed women in the place began to scream

and weep. "Don't arrest me," wailed one of the women, "or my husband will surely get a

The woman who was found hiding the roulette wheel was arrested charged with keeping and maintaining a gambling house She said she was Mrs. Louisa Wicks and the young man said he was George Wicks. her husband. The five weeping women were told to go home and they were glad

TROUBLING THE SPELLING POOL. Superintendents of Schools in Danger of Contracting a Cure.

The school superintendents met yes terday at the Board of Education rooms and considered the project of spelling reform in the schools as recommended by the spelling board, which advocates 300 shorter forms. Prof. Brander Matthews and Col. Charles

E. Sprague spoke in advocacy of the use of certain words that are spelled different ways by the authority of different diction-

"Controller" was recommended as a sub stitute for the older "comptroller"; which is statutory in this city; "rime." instead of "rhyme"; "program," "catalog," "altho" and "tho."

Mr. Matthews attributed much of the clumsiness in English spelling to the earliest printers in England, who were Germans or Dutchmen and could not spell English

The superintendents listened attentively to the reformers and asked some questions. It was said that five of the nine superintendents are using the shorter spellings in their correspondence and that two others believe there is need of reform to save the time of the children and teachers. No official action in the matter was taken yes-terday. Some of the teachers have intro-duced the simpler forms of spelling.

FOR INCITING LAWSUITS. District Attorney Asked to Look After Certain Claim Lawyers.

Comptroller Metz turned over to the District Attorney's office yesterday some information which he thinks may result in the arrest of lawyers for champerty. Several lawyers, it is said, have been buying up claims against the city for back wages under the "prevailing rate" law. It is also said that other men are involved. The evidence was turned over to Assistant District Attorney Smyth. He said last night that he had not yet examined it and was not prepared to say how valuable it

Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J. Open until June,—Ade. TOUR TO WASHINGTON, B. C.
May 17, via Pennsylvania Raffrond. Three-dately. Rate, covering necessary expenses, \$12.00 to 14.50 from New York, according to hotel selecter Consult dicket agents.—Ads.

FIRE ON HEMBERO PIER. Lant of But of Pirst, fort War Soon I rater

Fire in a tool house at the entrance of ther 2 of the Hamburg-American piers in Hoboken was got under control at 130 clock this morning after some quick work. At one time it threatened to be serious. The stangenting Stropper and Sufacela

were at the other and their craws went to the pumps, but did not have to use them

SENATOR WEARREN TO TESTIFY and flow that the thousanded that east on tele far Contract

Senator McCarren will be a witness at the resumed hearing to-day by the Aldermerc's committee which is investigating the Street Cleaning Department. Evidence was given last week by H. Milton Kennedy, who secured the contract for the removal of colons in Herockiva, and Martin W. Littleton. his counsel, intimating as on the authority of Anthony N. Brudy that a demand for \$25,000 was made on Kennedy for political ervices rendered to Kennedy. Senator McCarren has since denied that he ever made such a demand. Yesterday he sent a messenger to Alderman Grifenhagen, the chairman of the committee, asking for an opportunity to repeat that denial under oath

RESENTS OIL AND STEEL GIFTS Miss Bird Quits Smith College Because of

Rockefetter's and Carnegle's Bounty NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 15,-As a protest against the acceptance of gifts from John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie Mary E. Rird, for nineteen years instructor in the department of astronomy of Smith College, to-day sent her resignation to the

trustees Miss Bird said to-night that she did not care to make any statement regarding her action, preferring to wait until June, when she would fully explain her objections o Smith receiving gifts from these two men.

When Mr. Rockefeller gave Smith \$200,000 two years ago on condition that the college raise a like sum. Miss bird protested vigorously against the acceptance of the gift. She also objected to the acceptance library from Mr. Carnegie.

BIKE COP UNCONSCIOUS. Wheel Broken at the Forks Police Think

an Auto Ran Him Down. Two men passing through East Sixtyfourth street late last evening found Bicycle Policeman Charles Steinhert of the Central Park station house lying unconscious in the street near Fifth avenue beside his broken wheel. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. He had not regained consciousness at a late hour. His condi-

ion is serious. Steinhert was badly bruised about the head and face and his wheel was broken at the forks. The police believe that he was run down by an automobile while attempt-

TROOPS FIRE ON SARDINIAN MOB. Several Killed in Riots Caused by the High Price of Food.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, May 15 .- A despatch from Rome to the Central News says that the scarcity and consequent high price of provisions has caused serious disorders in Cagliari, Sardinia. Mobs of workmen stormed and

vrecked the provision stores A serious conflict between a mob and a detachment of soldiers took place near the railway station. A colonel, a captain and twenty soldiers were wounded. The troops fired on the crowd, killing and wounding

CHINESE KILL MISSIONARIES. Massaere of French Priests Reported in

Anbut Province. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PEKIN, May 15 .- A massacre of French missionaries occurred in Anhui province

last Saturday. No details have been re-The French Chargé d'Affaires has interviewed the Board of Foreign Affairs in re-

gard to the matter. J. R. DAY'S SCOFFING STUDENTS. Sing of Standard Oil and Archbold and the

Lamented Bulldogs. SYRACUSE, May 15 .- The recent reference by Chancellor James R. Day to the Standard Oil Company and his attack upon the President have brought out a new song which the students of Syracuse University sing after chapel every morning and at their college "sings," which are held at night on the hillside in the shadow of som of the large buildings which were given to the university by John Archbold. The

chorus runs: We have a Standard Oil pipe running up to John Crouse Hall And a gusher in the stadium will be flowing full

and a guster in the second of the next fall.
We need the money, Mr. Archbold,
We need it right away;
It's the biggest ad, we've had
Since the buildog went away. The reference to the bulldog brings up the famous edict of Chancellor Day to the effect that any student owning a bulldog would be expelled from the university.

POSTAGE STAMP LANGUAGE. upreme Court Learns of It in the Sa

Divorce Case. Supreme Court Justice Blanchard granted divorce vesterday to Emma Sandel, wife of Henry Sandel. They were married in 1893, and a couple of years ago Mrs. Sandel began to suspect that her Henry was too friendly with Miss Gussie Pickel, who friendly with Miss Guesie Pickel, who figured as the corespondent in the suit. Part of the testimony related to letters alleged to have been written by "Guesie" to "Heinrich." In one of these Miss Pickel explained the secret of the postage stamp

language. She wrote:
"When the postage stamp is put on like
in the last letter, sideways, it means, I She wrote love you,' two postage stamps against each other obliquely mean kisses; but upside down, that means contempt."

TWO RAH-RAH STOWAWAYS. One Student Wouldn't Work and Cam Over in the Hellig Olav's Brig.

On the Scandinavian Line steamship Hellig Olav, arriving here yesterday from Christiansand, were two students who had been found stowed away in the forward ca. go hatch two days after the ship left her port. They were told that they would have to go to work. One said: "I won't work on board ship. I didn't have to do it at home and I won't start now."

He stayed in the brig all the way over calling it his hotel. The other student shoveled coal. They refused to give their real names and said they hadn't a clear recollection of coming aboard. They will

TILLMAN CHARGES BAD FAITH.

PRESIDENTS DENISE SESSEED ON FF4 FACE, HE SAYS.

Regards House as Hobbleg Float the Form of Honor for's Minding Com Standillo and Catifact - Homevett's Letter Put it 'Record' Controversy spottering flut.

WASHINGTON, May 15 The Tillmanhandler rate bill flare up has died down to a more flicker. It apottered to-day like the end of a piece of wet fine and will center ably sputter a little to-morrow, when Mr. Tillman is expected to read to the Senate a letter from ex-Senator Chandler or make come further remarks on the subject. Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler were in conference to-night. There is no expectation that the President will do anything to revive the controversy.

Soon after the Senate met to-day there was promise of a renewal of the question involved in the charges of Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler that President Roosevelt had entered into an arrangement with them to help the rate bill and had then left them in the lurch without so much as saying "by your leave."

Mr. Tillman, rising to a question of personal privilege, denied a newspaper interview in which he was quoted as saying that Senator Aldrich had attempted to make a compact with Democratic Senators to put a broad court review clause into the measure. He had never made any such statement, declared Mr. Tillman. Mr. Aldrich made only a brief comment to the effect that he was not satisfied with the explanation, and that he had never before seen so many misstate-

ments in one small paragraph. Not until later in the day was anything said in the Senate bearing on the issue. Then Mr. Tillman got up right in the middle of the rate bill debate and said he had waited for an opportune moment to come to say something about his allegations concerning the President. But as that moment would not come he made it himself.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Tillman, "I feel that an apology is due the Senate for introducing into this interesting and instructive discussion an extraneous matter. But it appears that no opportune moment will come. I have already waited too long.

"On Saturday last the Senate was startled and doubtless mortified when the statement of an honored ex-member of this body, on the authority of a telephonic message, was denounced as being a deliberate and unqualified falsehood; and as I had the misfortune, I may term it, of bringing about the situation which caused this denunciation to be made, I feel under some obligations, very sacred obligations, w the man whose good name was thus attacked and who is my trusted friend, and also an obligation to myself to sustain, although I do not know if it is necessary, my own good faith in reading the statement I did, to give it to the Senate in order that it may go into the Record, the authoritative statement, signed and sent to me by Mr. Chandler. I shall not give it allonly give that part of it

lates to the particular subject I have just mentioned." Mr. Tillman read the partial statement which ex-Senator Chandler furnished to the press on Sunday night, confirming what Mr. Tillman had said in the Senate on Saturday about the alleged compact between the President and Senators Bailey and Tillman, through Mr. Chandler, to get the rate bill through with Democratic help.

When he finished reading he continued his remarks: "I do not deem it necessary to read the rest of this letter at the present time. While I am dealing with this subject I noted this morning and Senators have read in the papers a letter addressed to the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. Allison] by the President in which this subject is presented from his point of view. I had expecte that possibly something would be said about the question of veracity between the President and Mr. Chandler. But if nothing is said I have nothing more to do with it, other than to put the record before

the country, or rather to put in enduring form Mr. Chandler's own statement to me. "I had also anticipated that possibly as the future historian would have some trouble in digging out of the newspapers the facts in the case the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Allison] or some other friend of the President would put into the Record the letter from the White House, But that has not been done and I feel myself called upon to make some little con

"INGENIOUS BUT NOT INGENUOUS." "There are only two points in the President's letter which I deem worthy of notice. His attempted explanation is ingenious but not ingenuous. He for a second time calls in question the integrity of purpose and utterance of Mr. Chandler by declaring: 'He was asked to see ex-Senator Chandles as representing Mr. Tillman, who was in charge of the bill. He stated to me the views of Mr. Tillman with seeming au-

thority. "Mr. Chandler has declared most positively in a written statement that the President sent for him for the purpose of getting into communication with Senator Bailey and myself, and he has produced the letter of Mr. Loeb to prove it.

"I now declare most emphatically that to no human being have I ever given authority or even expressed a wish to have any conference with Theodore Roosevelt in regard to the bill now under consideration. On the contrary I have expressed the opinion in more than one published interview that he had nothing to do with it and that t was the business of the Senate, and while I did at his request enter into negotiations with the Attorney-General it is well known to every Senator on this floor what my attitude and feelings have been, and it is most remarkable, while the President sent for Democrat after Democrat to confer with him about this measure, that he should undertake under the circumstances to assert that I sent an agent to him to be ;in negotiations. The statement is absurd on its face.

"The other point to which I shall refer is the cavalier way in which Mr. Moody discusses the idea of the President not being bound. While contradicting in no instance, however slight, my statement of what ocurred, the Attorney-General seems to think that the code of honor among gentle-

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